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the werld-renowned specialist, in his work places in restering weakened digestion. As a large number of TRACT as follows:

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Beware of Fraudulent Imitations.—The GENUINE has the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the

TAKE NO OTHER.

A. SIMONSON, 34 EAST 14TH-ST.

THE WOMEN OUTSIDE YET.

METHODISTS STILL DEBATING.

THE QUESTION MAY BE VOTED ON TO

MORROW.

DR. MOORE OFFERS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE AMEND-MENT UNDER DISCUSSION—SEVERAL ADDRESSES FOR AND AGAINST THE FIVE DELEGATES-A SERMON IN THE OPERA HOUSE TO-DAT.

The women delegates were again successful in yesrday's session of the General Conference in getting the largest hearing. Of nine speakers who presented the subject seven of them were in favor of admitting the women delegates who have been elected to this erence and but two who were on the floor maintained the arguments of the first day in opposition to their recognition by the body. The debate, however, began to grow heavy before the hour of adjournment was reached and indications were shown by a large portion of the delegates to reach the end. Apeligibility of women as General Conference delegates have been uttered and there is little that is new in what is now being brought forward.

An effort to close the debate on Monday noon drew out protests from a large number of delegates who had not yet succeeded in getting a hearing, and the time was finally left unsettled, by enforced adjournment as on Friday. To-morrow, therefore, there is likely to be a skirmish before the debate is resumed for it will not be the order of the day. Clinton B. Fish was the first speaker who obtained the floor and his earnest appeal for the women in dicated that if he had been only converted," as Dr. Buckley intimated, he had all the enthusiasm of a neophyte. The Rev. Dr. C. F. Creigh ton and Dr. A. J. Kynett, who followed, defined the law from their point of view as including women in the term "laymen." These technicalities were devoid of new interest, and the audience listened with more relief when President Moore, of the Denver College, Colorado, after a sharp attack on the opponents of the women, presented a substitute for the amendment of Friday, which provided for a more general compromise. This substitute contemplates the admission of the women delegates now before the Conference, but stipulates that this recognition shall not be considered a precedent the question remaining in abeyance until it has been submitted to the annual conferences.

A NEW ASPECT OF THE SITUATION

This proposition changed the aspect of the question and enabled Dr. Buckley once more to get the floor and reply to the comments that had been made on his previous argument. He admitted before the close that he too was now willing to accept the compromise provided by the amendment of Friday which refers the matter to the annual conferences, but he opposed the admission of the women to the present conference as an fliegal action that would call out the impeachment of Conference all over the country. The Rev. Dr. A. E. P. Albert, of New-Orleans, Editor of " The Southwestern Christian Advocate," was the first colored delegate who entered the lists of the debaters. He is regarded as one of the ablest colored men in the Southern delegations. He announced himself as a follower of St. Paul and an adherent to the doctrine that government was advanced by God and that it was

given by Him that man should rule and not woman. Ex-Governor Will Cumback, of Indiana, made one of the shortest and most effective speeches of the controversy in support of the women and one that called out frequent applause which the chairman was unable to control. The closing arguments before adjournment were made by W. N. McElroy and Dr. E. G. Gray. Bishop Hurst, who presided at the session, was the fifth bishop who has occupied the chair during the week. A strong disposition to end the controversy was apparent, especially among the lay dolegates, although but a relatively small number of them have taken part in the debate. It is thought that a vote will be reached on Monday, unless a motion is carried to permit the women to be heard in their are behalf.

motion is carried to permit the women to be heard in their own behalf.

General Fisk announced that arrangements had been made for religious service in the Opera House this afternoon. The large organ will be used, and the entire bouse with the exception of the boxes will be open. The boxes will be used by those who have rented them for the month or their friends. Hishop Fowler will preach and other prominent ministers who are attending the Conference will be present. Bishop Ninde and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent will take part in the services in the old John Street Church to-day. Bishop Rowman will preach in the Madison Avenue Church this morning, and Dr. C. H. Payne, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, in the evening. In the Seventh Street Church Bishop Mallialieu preaches in the morning, Bishop Fosier at St. Lake's in the evening, and the Rev. Dr. H. Bristol at 5t. James, Harlem. In the evening. Bishop Warren preaches in the Washington Square Church this moining.

Early in the session an elderly woman entered the box rented by Dr. Swindells on the second tier next he stage, and took a seat overlooking the stage She was plainly dressed and was a stranger to the ladies who occupied the box, to whom she had nothing to say, remaining quiet through the services until she to say, remaining quiet through the services until she supposed they had concluded. Then she rose in her place, and addressing the chairman, asked:

"May I have the privilege of speaking a few words?" The services were not concluded, the Bishop having announced a prayer. The woman was about to repeat her question when one of the occupants of the fox called her attention to this fact, which the transfer recomined by a dignified inclination of the conclusions them advancing to the balcony of the box awaited an opportunity to renew her request. She stood unmoved and complacently facing the scrutiny and glances from all parts of the house, which had been attracted by her address to the chair. Just as the prayer was closing, Usher Carwell called to the woman from the entrance of the box and asked what she desired there. The woman declined to give her name. That, she said, was of no consequence, and added.

woman from the entrance of the box and asked what the desired there. The woman declined to give her name. That, she said, was of no consequence, and added:

"What is of greater importance, is my intention to speak on this question relating to women. If these lishops and diegates are christian men they cannot refuse my request, and I am forced to speak before the argument is closed." She was prevalled on to leave the building, but she insisted as she departed that she would be on hand to take part in the debate if the Conference refused to admit the legally elected nominee to this body.

The interest in the proceedings continues and the seats were all crowded during the session, notwith standing the warm weather. Many ministers of different denominations were present in the audience at times, and the wives of some of the delegates occupied seats in their delegations. The three women delegates continue to hold their seats but none of them have made any further attempt to have their claims recognized. Their presence has the sympathy of many of the women in the audience, and as they pass to and from the building they are frequently met with assurances of support. The speakers on their side receive the warmest approval of the women, not only in the session but in the hallways. Dr. Albert, of Louislana, the colored debater, was listened to quietly, but there were many expressions of surprise among the women that a colored man should take his position.

The fifth session of the Conference was opened with Pishop Hurst in the chair, and the religious services of the morning were conducted by the Rev. J. M. Wilson, a colored delegate from South Carolina. Immediately after the opening of the Conference, Dr. Buckley rose to a point of order, making an explanation of his action in taking possession of the floor on Friday afternoon.

GENERAL FISK OPENS THE DEBATE.

General Clinton B. Fisk succeeded in getting the floor to open the fourth day's debating. A member called the attention of the chairman to the fact that it was the amendment which was now under discussion. and the Bishop ruled that speakers would have to stick closely to that text. General Fisk reminded him that the presiding officer of the previous day had stated that considerable latitude would be allowed.

Well, I'll adhere to what the Bishops did yesterday, General Fisk (aside)—See how closely the Bishops stick together on this subject. (Laughter).

His subsequent remarks were on the lines indicated

in the following sketch:

I fully expect that before the close of this Conference
we will all joins hands around the women delegates, and
exclaim, "What God hath joined let no man put asunder." I was in several conferences when the matter of lay del-egates was under consideration, and Dr. David Sherman was on that very committee which Dr. Queal referred to, and so far from agreeing with Dr. Queal's statement that women were not understood to be included in the word laymen, he writes in a letter to me that that was certainly the understanding of some of the members. As a lay-man I have none of the fears that have been expressed, that the women will turn us all out. If they did there might be a better body of us than there is now. (Laughter). Woman has made our Christian civilization what it is to-day. ("Glory to God," cried a box occupant). Are you going to say to the world that the Methodist Episcopal Church is going to take a step backward and say to these godly women, "We will have none of you here," although they are recognized by the Discipline as laymen as well as we?

Dr. C. L. Creighton, of Nebraska, made a concise and

logical address in favor of the eligibility of the women. said that the amendment was in the way, as it rendered a clear vote on the main question on it

Dr. Kynett, of Upper Iowa, said he was here now because he believed in the perseverance of the saints.

General Clinton B. Fisk-

"The saints, in all this glorious war, Shall conquer, though they die." ((Laughter). Dr. Kynett replied to Dr. Buckley's challenge to find any church with women as members of the governing body, by naming the Congregational and the Baptist He proclaimed his party and not the others to be the real conservatives. Some things that he said were received with much applause, and at last a member interfered, with the request that the rule prohibiting such demonstrations should be strictly enforced. made a speech in which he remarked that applause wasted time. The Bishop then reminded the Conference of the rule. Dr. Kynett was, how-

ever, again applauded at the close of his speech. Dr. Moore, of Colorado, was the next speaker, and he put an entirely new aspect on the case by moving a long substitute. He described himself as belonging "unpopular class who are against the women," but later he qualified the statement by saying that he would welcome them when they came with clear and

unquestionable credentials. Toward the middle of his address the chairman had eccasion to give a call-to-order rap with his gavel. Some one in Dr. Buckley's neighborhood at this jumped up under the impression that Dr. Moore's twenty utes had expired, and tried to get the floor.

"What do you mean, New-York East Conference said Dr. Moore, more in sorrow than in anger. Brisk Dr. Buckley immediately rose to a point of order.

"No gentleman here interrupted Dr. Moore," he said. "You weren't interrupted by any of us." Dr. Moore-I did not name anybody.

Dr. Buckley-What do you mean, sir, by " New-York East Conference ?

Dr. Moore-I mean no man in particular, but I am trying to make my first speech and I am nearly scared to

Much laughter and prolonged applause followed this

retort, as witty and smart as any of Dr. Buckley's own.
A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE AMENDMENT. Dr. Moore, resuming, called the eligibility men knights errant that come into the arena with the colors of the ladies floating from their lances." Ho then moved the following substitute for the amendment

Whereas, Certain Lay Electoral Conferences have, in good faith and following the forms prescribed by the discipline, elected women as lay delegates and certified their slection to this General Conference; and
Whereas, The eligibility of these delegates has been challenged on constitutional grounds and the flexible.

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thus far had indicates that the General Conference is nearly equally divided in opinion as to the eligibility of en as lay delegates; and

should remain in regard to the introduction of women as delegates into the General Conference; therefore Resolved (1). That without giving interpretation to the

rule of the Church upon the subjet; of lay delegation with reference to the constitutional right of women to sit as delegates, and disclaiming all right and intention of establishing a precedent by the action now proposed, the fol-lowing persons duly accredited as lay delegates to the General Conference are hereby admitted, viz. :

Amanda C. Rippey, Kansas Conference. Mary C. Nind, Munesota Conference. Angle F. Newman, Nebraska Conference. Lizzie D. Van Kirk, Pittsburg Conference. Frances E. Willard, Rock River Conference.

Resolved (2). That during the month of October, 1890, any day except the Sabbath, the time to be determined by the preacher in charge, who shall give at least twenty days notice thereof, there shall be held a general election in the several places of worship of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at which all members in full connection and not less than twenty-one years of age shall be invited to vote by ballet "for the admission of women as lay delegates" or "against the admission of women as lay delegates." This election shall be held under the state of the preacher in charge and two laymen, who shall be ap-pointed by the Quarterly Conference, who shall superinend all the details of the election, and within ten days thereafter shall report the result to the presiding elder of the district, who, in turn, shall report the same to the Presiding Rishen of the ensuing Annual Conference to be Resolved (8). That the bishops presiding at the several

annual conferences at their first session after the above election shall lay before those bodies the following pro-posed amendment to the second restrictive rule, and shall report the results to the next ensuing General Conference, namely in the fifth line, page 48, after the words "lay n," so that as amended the second restrictive rule shall read:

Section 2. The General Conference shall not allow of tore than one ministerial representative for every fourteen embers of an annual conference; nor of a less number han one for every forty-five; nor of more than two lay

Resolved (4). Should a majority of the votes cast by the embers of the Church be in favor of the admission of women as lay delegates, and should three-fourths of all the members of the annual conferences present and voting thereon vote in favor of the above proposed change in the Constitution of the Church, then the General Conference meeting in 1892 by the requisite two-thirds vote can complete the change, and any women who may have been previously elected lay delegates may then be admitted. DAVID H. MOORE.

BENJAMIN ST. JAMES FRY.

DR. BUCKLEY GETS THE FLOOR.

With his customary agility, Dr. Buckley was first in the hot contest for the floor that followed the intro duction of the substitute. "Here we are again, said he to Dr. Flood, as he took his stand in the place where he has been oftener than anybody else. He opposed the substitute and stuck to the original amendment. In his address he made somewhat severe references to the spectators of the debate, and as an inerences to the spectators of the debate, and as an instance of how outsiders were meddling he read a resolution adopted by the Washington District Woman Suffrage Association, stating that it was the duty of every woman in the Methodist Church to withdraw from any church where the pastor upheld the action of the General Conference in New-York in excluding the woman delegates. Dr. Buckley then went on to demolish the arguments of the speakers who had immediately preceded him. He commented with especial vigor on Dr. Kynett's address, charging him with having made "some of the most astonishing errors ever made by a man whose ordinary intelligence is so perfect." That Dr. Kynett had instanced the Baptist and Congregational churches as having women in perfect. Inat Dr. Rybert has having women their government was ineffectual, because the churches were not organized, and he (Dr. Buckley) him his challenge distinctly referred to organized burches.

Dr. Kynett (interrupting)-Mr. President, does Dr. Buckley desire to be answered? Dr. Buckley-Dr. Buckley desires the rhetorical privilege of proceeding. (Laughter.) The gentleman can

answer me when he gets the floor. Dr. Buckley next "went for" Dr. Creighton, and it was not long before he had him on his feet, exclaiming: "I rise to a question of privilege. The point to which the doctor refers is so foreign to anything I thought or said that it is like a revelation to me." Dr. Buckley-That being the case, I appeal to this large body here who heard you. The fact is make the argument that the absence of specific legislation had no force. (Dr. Creighton shoot his head.) Well. if he didn't, a great many thought he did

STIRRING UP ANOTHER ANTAGONIST. The aggressive editor then "tackled" Dr. Leonard, and in a short time he in his turn called out: "I am misrepresented !" :

did you not refer to the original constitution of 1812?

Dr. Leonard-I did not refer to that at all, sir.

Dr. Buckley-I'm happy to hear it, and I accept it at

Dr. Leonard-I did not refer to that at all, sir.

Dr. Buckley-U'm happy to hear it, and I accept it at once. You are reported ambiguously in the papers.

Dr. Buckley went on to say that he could got sixty-five good lawyers on his side, if he had sixty-five good lawyers on his side, if he had sixty-five messenger hoys to send after them. He thus proceeded:

"If you seat those women you will precipitate an endless discussion in the Church, and you will be impeached as usurping the powers of the elders. I myself shall impeach you—not in 'The Christian Advocate,' or as its Editor, but I in person, as a member of the New-York East Conference, will impeach you in my individual capacity, and there are hundreds of men here and thousands outside who will do it. Now I don't talk about courts. I talk about the high court of a legitimate discussion.

"That's all right, let him do it," remarked a lay delegate before Dr. Buckley qualified his talk of impeachment by his last sentence.

Dr. Albert, of Louisiana, the first colored delegate who had spoken in the debate, got the floor next. Dr Kynett, while Dr. Albert was coming down the assie, took the opportunity to explain his position in regard to the Congregational and Eaptist Churches. He said he had been misrepresented by Dr. Buckley, and that all the churches of those denominations were independent republies, in each of which is vested the right of making laws for itself. Dr. Albert then came out as an uncompromising non-eligibility man, supporting his position by the Scriptures as well as the Church constitution.

Said he i "God has given the reins to men, pot women."

we'll by and by see them licensed to preach, ordained to orders, and finally they'll occupy a place on the platform ("Amen," shouted some one) as general superintendents in the Church. St. Paul says: 'If a man desireth the office of a Bishop he desireth a good thing. (Laughter.) That opinion I think would not be challenged here (laughter); but when he says 'man' he means man, and when he means man he doesn't mean woman, because he also says Bishops should be 'the husband of one wife,"—not 'the wife of one husband.' "
(Much laughter). A PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION.

Ex-Governor Cumback, of Indiana, said: "I have all my life made efforts for the colored men, and 1 hold that the great crime of the day is that the vote of the negro is not counted as it should be. (Applause and cries of "Good.") And I feit disappointed when my colored brother stood up here and denied the right of these ladies to their seats here. There may be a doubt but I want to give them the benefit of it." After a few words more he said he would give the rest

doubt but I want to give them the benefit of it."

After a few words more he said he would give the rest of his time to a modost brother in his delegation, and started up the aisle to his seat. Dr. Pendleton got the floor and said: "Gur minds are made up upon this question, and I therefore move the previous question."

Mr. Cumback excitedly exclaimed: "I have not surrondered my right to the floor. The rules of the House of Representatives ailow a member to give part of his time to another member." Rap! went the gavel, and hishop Hurst said: "We are not acting under the rules of the House of Representatives, but under the rules of the House of Representatives, but under the rules of the General Conference, and under these no member has the right to transfer even a half-minute of his time to another. The question before the house is the previous question. I will ask all persons sitting in the rear of the house to retire while the delegator rise and are counted."

Dr. Pendleton's motion was lost by a vote of 187 to 132, and Dr. Me Eiroy, of the Illionis Conference, resumed the discussion. He commended adherence to conservatism, which sometimes, however, was carried to a ridiculous extreme. The General Conference, he submitted was a peculiar body, clothed with both legislative and judicial powers. He detailed the method of choosing delegates to this body, drawing from it an argument for the admission of women. Then he gave another excessis of the term "Layman," and spoke satirically of "the new dictionary of the Methodist language, soon to be published by Dr. Buckley as a serial. In six octave volumes." He reviewed the legislation on the woman question in previous conferences, and insisted that the real constitution of the Church was only the six restrictive rules, all the other provisions being merely the statutes of General Conferences, and was ashamed of her record in so long opposing the admission of male lay delegates to General Conferences, and was ashamed of her record in so long opposing the intelligence an

DR. GRAY URGES COMPROMISE. Dr. Gray, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference btained the floor next, but was interrupted by a rother who wanted the Conference to resume the discussion at 3 o'clock. The brother's question of privilege was declared faulty, and Dr. Gray began, making a brief address, which was mainly in the nature of a summary and review of the addresses of previous speakers. The advocates of both sides, he

nature of a summary and review of the addresses of previous speakers. The advocates of both sides, he said, are now agreed that the Church may, if it choose, admit women to the General Conference. He alluded to the varying although evidently sincere convictions of the speakers, and pointed out that neither the adoption of the report without amendment nor its rejection would settle the question. As he believed that the conference had reached a point where the two parties could never be reconciled without a compremise; he urged the adoption of Dr. Neely's amendment.

General Fisk here read some announcements from the Reception Committee, and as the time for adjournment was near, moved that further consideration of the woman question be postponed until Monday morning. A delegate sprang to his feet with a motion that the debate upon that question be closed at 12 o'clock on Monday; and another moved, without success, to lay this motion on the table. Brother Taylor, of the St. Louis Conference, opposed the motion to limit the time of debate because the ministerial delegates had had practically a monopoly of the speaking, and Judge Brown, of Detroit, said the reason the laymen had not spoken was because they had not been allowed to speak. A third lay brother poured oil on the angry waters with the remark that he had spoken with twenty lay delegates, all of whom had heard specches enough on the subject, and wanted a speedy opportunity to vote. Dr. Buckley said the Fisk resolution was the best guarantee of the rights of all concerned. It was vitally important, he pointed out, to fix the time for the vote, as there were 123 delegates who could not be in their seats before 11 or 12 on Monday. Some of them had engagements to preach to-day in towns 200 miles away. Some of them had engagements to preach

on Monday. Some of them had engagements to preach
to-day in towns 200 miles away.

It was now nearly 1 o'clock, and Dr. Paxton moved
to extend the time of adjournment until this question
was settled. His motion was lost, and another delegate moved simply to extend the time of adjournment.
Any number of brethren spoke at once; 1 o'clock
came, and the Conference was declared adjourned,
the question of limiting the debate being left unsettled.

Bishon Andrews read the following names of memthe question of limiting the debate being left unsettled.
Bishop Andrews read the following names of members assigned to committees: On Judiciary-Samuel F. Upham, John Miley, Luke C. Queal. Charles W. Smith, Isaac W. Joyce, William F. Speke, Eli F. Ritter, Lewis R. Fiske, Manoah B. Reese, Joseph C. Hartzell, John W. Locke, William Koeneke, John W. Lacy. On Ecumenical Conference—Daniel Dorchester, John N. Fitzgerald, Charles N. Sims, Thomas B. Neely, Charles W. Super, Heary F. Ketron, James H. Bunn, D. William Diggs, Russell R. Peeler, James H. Deputis, James Marvin, Henry Liebhart and Robert S. Maclay.

VIEWS OF A WOMAN DELEGATE. OF NEBRASKA.

Mrs. Angle F. Newman, of Nebraska, who is the first of the women delegates elected to the Methodist Conference, has written the following letter to The Trib-

mence, has written the following letter to The Trib-ine, presenting the position of the women delegates from their side of the case:

"In the great debate pending the admission of women to the General Conference, several speakers have had the temerity to interpret the wishes of the 'women' without having conferred with the ladies as to their individual opinion, or that of the constituency they represent. This we declare is 'unconstitutional.' To this date, no woman elected to this General Conference has used the columns of the secular or religious press to advocate her claims. The opponents of the movement have crowded the advocates with arguments for months past. Dr. Buckley, in his speech, quotes the letter of Mrs. C. A. Wright as expressing the sentiment of the women of the Church on this question Yet Dr. Buckley confesses in an editorial note in 'The Advocate' that, 'on one occasion, in the presence of the editor of this paper, Mrs. Wright gave her views concerning the admission of women to seats in the General Conference, and he requested her to write

the letter which appears in "The Advocate." Did Dr. Buckley ever solicit a letter for the columns of 'The Advocate' from any woman of any conference which elected women to this Conference? Buckley ever exchanged a word with the ladies so elected, as to their views? If I am correctly informed, the husband of Mrs. Wright died ten years ago. The subtance of her letter, as published in 'The Advocate,' is largely an expression of the views of her deceased husband in which she concurs. When the justice of a cause must be sustained by appeal to dead men, men buried ten years before the action was had on which judgment is summoned, the inference is clear as to the motive in appeal. Why not summon living witnesses ! That public opinion may not be formed on false premises, a statement of existing facts is de manded at this crisis.

THE QUESTION ONE OF SEX ONLY. "The question then, is one of sex and sex only, and all the 'gush' about wanting the women in the General Conference legally is simply dust thrown to blind the eyes of those who do not see for themselves. The women are due legally. The submission of the question to the annual conferences-as proposed in the amendment to the pending report-is the policy of defeat. The annual conferences have already voted on the question of lay delegation. There is nothing to submit but the question 'is layman an inclusive term?' and the General Conference has already so declared.

"The resubmission does not decide the question. must then come to the General Conference, four years hence, for their decision just as it does now. This General Conference is just as competent to decide the question as the next will be. And this 'submission policy is a plan to keep the women out for the next policy is a plan to keep the women out for the next eight years. Meantime, two-thirds of the membership of the Church (the women) are conducting the various organized benevolences of the Church, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the Woman's Home Missionary Society, etc. They are raising thousands of doflars annually and sending their missionaries to every part of the world subject to the limitations of the General Conference. This is just, but it is also just that these women have representatives in the body which makes the laws which govern their own organizations. DEAD MEN NOT GOOD JUDGES.

"An appeal to the will or intent of the Fathers who went to glory before these organizations were formed is of slight value, unless we summon them from Heaven and take their testimony in the light of current events. The laymen are sitting in this General Conference by virtue of the general franchise of the women of the churches. The women are here by the women of the churches. The women are nere by the hallots of the men in the lay conferences which they represent, for in no instance, so far as we have record, have the number of women in the lay electoral conferences been sufficient to control the elections. Will any one insist the laymon are included. If not, by what law, human or divine, can the women be declared incligible? Yours, for law and justice.

"ANGIE F. NEWMAN."

CALIFORNIA CROPS SAVED BY RAIN. San Francisco, Cal., May 5.—The outlook for crops three days ago and now is strangely different. A yesterday morning was worth millions of dollars to California. The fall was light, but sufficient to save late sown grain.

THE PHILADELPHIA SALOONS GOING.

VIGOROUSLY EXTIRPATING THE TRAFFIC IN LIQUOR. Philadelphia, May 5 (Special).-A number of saloons have closed this week rather than pay the Government tax of \$27 50, which would have allowed them to go until June 1.

The almost unanimous sentiment among the sal keepers is that their efforts before the Supreme Court

Some of the effects of the refusing of licenses have been saddening. One man is already in the insane asylum, and there are two women whose minds are badly affected.

One saloon-keeper who applied for a license was di covered to have had a boy stationed at the corner to direct men as to where they could get a drink on Sun-

Many of the corner saloons which were vacated have been converted into dairies. Several of the wholesale cigar dealers state that they

will be compelled to largely reduce their force on ac count of the closing of so many saloons. A saloon-keeper was refused a license because he lifted up his grandchild and gave her a drink in his bar-

lifted up his grandchild and gave her a drink in his ourroom.

The proprietor of the Washington House, on Main-st.,
gave as his reference the fact that the immortal Washington slept there one night, a hundred years ago.
In Pittsburg, Allegheay County, they have begun to
defy the law. Liquor is now sold openly without
license. There is some conflict between the city and
county authorities which gives the liquor dealers a
chance to thus violate the law with imponity.
There is great interest as to what will be the action
in Gloucester to-morrow, it being the first Sunday under
the New-Jersey liquor law.
Belmont Mansion. In Fairmount Park, was leased
by the Commissioners to-day to I. O. Gardner, at \$500
a year, with the understanding that no liquor is to be
sold. This is about one-quarter the usual rent. The
Commission will hereafter refuse all applications of
excursion parties to take beer in kegs into the Park.

TO TRY HIGH LICENSE IN FALL RIVER.

Fall River, Mass., May 5 (Special).-After a year o no license, under which saloon-keepers thrived and grew in numbers in spite of the open violation of the iaw, this city is in a fair way to try a year of high-license. The Aldermen have fixed the price of an innholder's license at \$1,000 against \$500 two years ago. This gives the privileges of selling all night and Sun-For a victuatier's, or ordinary saloon license closing from 11 p. m. to 6 a. m. every night and all day Sunday, the fee has been fixed at \$400, against \$190 two years ago. The liquor dealers, of whom thirty or more have applied for inn-holders' licenses and over 300 for victualiers' licenses, are up in arms against this, and last night went before the Aldermen against this, and last night went before the Aldermen to protest. They want the fees cut down one half, and suggest a sliding scale, highest in the centre of the city, and reducing toward the outskirts. The higher fees were ordered by a large majority of the board and there is little chance of changing them. Either the city will get nearly \$100,000 out of the license fees, or many saloons must close up, as the police, who did practically nothing last year to enforce prohibition, are expected to work hard to enforce the license law.

FOR AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL IN CAMBRIDGE. Boston, May 5 (Special).—Colonel Thomas Went-worth Higginson and Harry Ellis, the sub-committee of the Advisory Board having charge of Frederick H. Rindge's gifts to the city of Cambridge, have received donor an acceptance of the general plans for an industrial school which were presented to him ome time ago. These plans contemplate a course of industrial training parallel to the high school courses and taking boys who have gone through the grammar schools or passed the required examinations. The peculiarity of this school will be a building for instrial teaining alone. Similar instruction in other places is given in a building used for other purposes. The literary and scientific training will be given in the English High School, which is to be ultimately in a new building adjoining the industrial school on given by Mr. Rindge. The time of the pupils will be equally divided between the workshop and study, three hours to each. The departments to be opened for industrial instruction are to be drawing, carpentry, blacksmithing, machine work and printing. It is now expected that a brick building for the purposes of this school will be begun this summer, and that some of the departments will be opened next full. Instruction will be free, but it will be limited to boys of good physical condition who have lived in Cambridge for a certain time yet to be decided upon. The expenses of the school for the first three years are to be defrayed by Mr. Rindge, who is also to pay for the building and equippling of it. It will then be transferred to the city. The question of evening classes for those pupils not desiring to take the full regular course has not yet been decided upon. It was the desire of the Advisory Committee that a girl's department should be added and the suggestion was made to Mr. Rindge, but he has decided such a course is not practicable at present. of this school will be begun this summer, and that

LEAVING HIS BODY TO RELATIVES PIECEMEAL. Louisville, May 4 .- Dr. Everett Wagner, an eccentric physician living near Elmonton, Metcalfe County,

By the grace of God, amen. I. Everett Wagner, being of sound mind and disposing memory, and realizing the uncertainties of life, do make this my last will and testament hereby revoking any former or other will I may have made. I have lived a secluded life, and for that reason, I suppose I have not accumulated as much of this world's goods as might have been, but my beloved relatives, knowing that I am about to die and believing me, as they have heretofore called me a miser, suppose my wealth very large. Although up to this time thy have shunned me aimost entirely, they cannot now do too much for me, and nearly every one of them has visited me in these, my last hours and given me a gentle hint that they would like to have a small trinket of some kind by which to remember one of them has visited me in those, my last noises given me a gentle hint that they would like to last small trinket of some kind by which to remet their beloved relative. On account of their for igeatment and their gentle hints, I now take method of satisfying their desires and by this my will and testament, I will and bequeath to their

First-I give to my beloved brother, Napoleon Bona-parte Wagner, my left hand and arm. Second-I give to my beloved brother George W. Wagner my right hand and arm.

Similarly he disposes of eyes, nose, etc., to other

relatives and says, if any be forgotten, the dissecting surgeon shall supply the lack, first come first served. The remainder is to be buried in Potter's Field. executor and surgeon each are to have \$500. The residue of his estate is to go to public charities in Metcalfe County. The estate is worth \$12,000.

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

Fall River, May 5 (Special).-The print cloth market for the week closes quiet and firm at 3 1-2 cents for 64x64 goods, and 3 3-16 cents for 60x56s. The production for the week was 175,000 pieces, and the deliveries 180,000 pieces, reducing the stock on hand 30,000 pieces, against 35,000 pieces last week. Sales for the week have been large, aggregating 275,000 pieces, of which 68,000 have been spot goods, and 207,000 for future delivery. The sales include 177,000 pieces odd goods, 30,000 60x56s, and 68,000 177,000 pieces odd goods, 30,000 coxoss, and 68,000 64x64s. The demand is chiefly for odd goods, and most of the mills are well placed on contracts for May and June. The contracts for weekly delivery to date are as follows: May, 110,000 nieces weekly: June, 100,000; July, 30,000; August, 50,000. The extension of future contracts to August, and the large sales for near delivery mark an encouraging beginning of the second quarter, and most mills report fair earnings for the quarter just closed.

FATALLY STABBED WITH A HAT PIN. Boston, May 5 (Special).-Forest Johnson, a liquor dealer in East Boston, died this morning. 16 Margaret A. Young entered Johnson's saloon and

called for whiskey. Johnson went round the bar to attend to her order, but finding that she was intoxicated, refused to fill her order. An altercation ensued between the two, the result of which was that Johnson ordered the woman to leave the premises. She drew the steel pin which fastened her hat to her hair and stabbed him in the hand. Johnson withdrew the pin, as he supposed, entire, from his hand, and wen to a physician near by to have the wound dressed. The doctor advised the man to apply poultices to the wound, which he did for two days. At the end of that time, the pair becoming unbearable, he called in Dr. William Morrison, who immediately advised an operation by which about one luch and a half of the pin was removed from the wound. Blood poisoning set in, ending with the man's death.

HANGING A SELECTMAN IN EFFICY. New-Bedford, May 5 (Special).—John I. Bryant, one of the Selectmen of Falt Haven, was hanged in effigy last night in front of the engine house. He was chief engineer of the town some time ago, but dis-satisfaction arose and another chief, Harrison, was elected. Last year Bryant was elected a selectman and tried hard to elect a new board of engineers, so that Harrison could be tipped out, but of three selectmen he was the only one voting for a lew board. This year Bryant secured a new board of fire engineers and had the whole fire department reorganized. This is the second time Bryant has been hanged in edity.

ARRESTED FOR THE MURDER OF LILLIE HOYLE. Boston, Mass., May 5.-A dispatch from Meriden, Conn., states that Dixon R. Cowie, uncle of Lillie Hoyle, whose body was found under an unused corncrib at Oxford, Mass., in September, 1887, was ar rested there last night charged with having been con cerned in the girl's death. Cowie was suspected of the crime from the beginning, but the detectives could not secure sufficient evidence against him at the time to warrant his arrest. He is said to have been unduly intimate with the girl.

Itis said in Webster that Alice Hoyle, Lillie's sister, has suddenly left town with Andrew, another uncle. NEW HOMES FOR TWO CLUBS.

THE NEW-YORK'S FINE NEW BUILDING.

FINE ARCHITECTURE AND SUMPTUOUS FURNISHING -FIRST OPENED YESTERDAY.
Every member of the New-York Club is as happy

s a small boy with a new red wagon. The doors of their new club house were thrown open yesterday and they now congratulate themselves upon having one of the best-equipped club houses in the country. When the New-York Club bought the lot at Thirty-fifth-st. and Fifth-ave, from the Caswell estate for \$250,000 the ground was occupied by what had at one time been a fine mansion. Architect R. H. Robin-son was asked to make the necessary improvements, and fulfilled his commission by designing a charming Queen Anne structure. But little of the old building was used, and that little was radically remodelled. A large wing was added on the Thirty-fifth-st. side. and a beautiful cut-stone entrance was built on the same side. The interior of the whole house was also subjected to an entire renovation. The various rooms were finished in natural wood employed in original designs, and were furnished with tiled fire-places, copies of antiques. Mr. Robinson spent \$175,000 on his portion of the work, and then turned it over to George W. McGill, who put over \$60,000 into furniture

GLAD TO BE UNDER A ROOF AGAIN. The carpets are by Sloane, the hangings by George and the descrations by Herter. The house was not expected to be ready for occupancy until May 15, and the club members were virtually walfs on the streets of New-York. They had left the old house on Madison Square, the furniture had been sold and they were homeless. All were naturally anxious to move into neir new habitation, and things were "rushed through." A member of the house committee piloted a Tribune reporter through the house yesterday, and revealed to him all the charms of the new club home. Upon entering the house from West Thirty-fifth-st., one at once incounters architectural beauties in the form of a low arch-way directly in front of him, and a carved stair case of antique oak at his left. The vestibule is paved with tiles, and the arch-way mentioned above serves as the office and registry. To the left of the entrance the hallway leads to the "morning room," with its heavy, leather-covered easy-chairs, its huge, carved library tables, and its files of newspapers and magazines. To the right lie the cafe, the bar and the billiard room Each room on the floor is finished in a different kind of natural wood. One is in antique oak, the second in modern oak, the third in cherry, and others in ma-hogany, walnut and ash. The billiard room is undoubtedly the handsomest on the floor, and is remarkable for a magnificent mantel and for its stained-glass windows. A large clock with bronze facings, made for the club in Antwerp, is among the ornaments. Here, as in fact throughout the building, there is not a single piece of furniture which was not especially designed

COSTLY DINING-ROOM CHAIRS. The second floor contains the card-room, facing Fifth-ave. ; the private dining-rooms, where each chair cost \$75; the library, with a new collection of books, consisting of 2.500 volumes, selected by Professor Appleton P. Lvon, and the large club dining-room. The latter contains a large side-board, which will be weighted down with the club silver. The third and fourth floors have been divided into suites of rooms, to be occupied by club members. The style of furniture and ornamentation differs with each suite. producing a charming effect.

The club's silver service, spoken of above, is one of the finest ever turned out by Tiffany. It was delivered yesterday, with the exception of a set of sample pieces, which will be exhibited in Tiffany's showwindows this week. The service consists of 2.241 pieces of quadruple-plated ware, on what is technically known as nickel-silver. The design is "Continental." and is a copy of a style in use a century ago. The dishes are all oval in shape, with broken edges chased by hand. The principal charms of the service are the absolute harmony of the pieces, and the fact that every improvement aid overity in tableware has been introduced. The service does not suggest the usual style of hotel and restaurant ware, but looks as if it were intended for a luxurious private table. Every piece is marked with the club monogram, which appears on the club seal and in the white field of the club flag, which fluttered in the breeze vesterday, for the first time, from the gable of the new house. livered vesterday, with the exception of a set of sam-

WHIST PLAYING IN NEW-YORK.

WHAT THE NEW-YORK WHIST CLUB IS DOING. its former home in the American Jochey Club Build-ing, at Madison-ave. and Twenty-seventh-st., to attractive new quarters at No. 18 West Thirtieth st. This is a handsome and spacious house, formerly used both for residence and office purposes by the well-known physicians, Dr. John T. Metcalfe and Dr. Ward, who have moved up-town. The whist club has taken the whole house, and in its new home will undoubtedly develop increased prosperity and influence. The house is half-way between Broadway and Fifthand no more central, convenient and attractive location

could be desired. This club is absorbing in its membership the best whist players of all the principal clubs of the city. Up to a year ago there was much whist playing in the Union, University, Manhattan, Lotos, New-York and other leading clubs. In the Union League no card playing of any kind, even the most innocent diverions, is allowed; but in the other prominent clubs of New-York it was the custom for bankers, brokers and other men whose occupations gave them leisure before dinner, and who had a fancy for whist, to play a few rubbers at the clubs before dinner. It formerly almost the invariable rule that some whist playing was indulged in at the Union Manhattan and most of the other clubs mentioned, before dinner, and general games were made up in the evening. But the New-York Whist Club has now gathered within its folds most of the skilled players of these clubs. The result is that it is difficult to get up a game at any hour of the afternoon or ovening at almost any one of these organizations, while a member of eager enthusiasts in the higher develop-ment of whist are sure to be found every afternoon

after bank hours, and every evening, in the pleasant

rooms of the Whist Club.

Its membership includes well-known and influential Wall Street men, and representatives of the legal, medical and other professions in this and neighboring cities, but there is still room for more, and it is hoped by the present members that all devotees of whist desire to soudy it in the most advanced forms will seek to ally themselves with this organization. In its ranks are some of the best players in America, and its members are always ready to try conclusions with the champions of whist in Boston, Chicago or any other city where there are enthusiastic admirers of this noble game. Whist exercises a constantly increasing fascination upon its followers. No man who becomes interested in it ever gives it up. His zeal for it and his determination to master its prefoundest intricacies are always expanding. No more carnest and diligent students of its problems can be found anywhere in this country than in the New-York Whist Club. It is hoped by its members that the friends of whist-playing will raily to this centre of whist clucation and whist developemen, and make it so comprehensive, so extensive and representative in its membership, that it will be looked to all over the United States as a sort of whist university for America, corresponding in position and influence to the great whist clubs of London, which produced a Clay, a Cavendish, a Pole, a Drayson and other famous players.

The initiation fee of the New-York Whist Club is \$50, the annual dues are \$25. The expense, therefore, attending membership and playing is not at all heavy in comparison with the initiation fees and dues of other prominent clubs, while its new home could not be better adapted for the purposes for which the club was organized. mination to master its prefoundest intricacles are al-

NO ARRANGEMENTS FOR GOING TO CHICAGO. So far no arrangements have been made by the committees of any of the Republican organizations of the State for special cars or trains to take them to Chicago. The Democratic organizations and delegates are going to St. Louis on special trains with flying colors, in a way to make an impression on the convention. Tammany Hall and the County Democracy have each chartered special trains and the New-York State Committee is arranging for a special train to take the delegates out. The New-York Republican Committee has made no effort in this direction and it seems improbable that General Knapp, chairman of and it seems improbable that General Knapp, chairman of the Executive Committee, will do snything about the mat-ter in the absence of Chairman Bliss. The accommoda-tions for delegates at Chicago have been secured by Dwight Lawrence, but he says that he is unauthorized to enter lute the matter of transportation contracts. There will be so many persons geing out to the convention from New-York that unless two or three special trains are chartered the crowd on the ordinary trains will be in-sufferable. It is suggested in some directions that such of the delegates as are elected and shall be present at the Burlaic Convention this month shall take up the matter and appoint a committee of arrangements.

BISHOP IRELAND TO BE AN ARCHBISHOP. St. Paul, May 5 .- "The Northwestern Chronicle rmally announces Bishop Ireland's elevation to an Archbishop with jurisdiction over Minnesota and Dakota Minnesota will be divided into three dio-ceses, a new one being organized in Southern Minne-sota, and Dakota into two. Bishop Scidenbush, of St. Cloud, will be retained in his present position, while Pather McGalrich, of Minnesota and Father Cotter, of Winona, are likely to be slevated.